INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1849.

CORN .- We are in sad need of some corn. Bring us along a load, one of a dozen of our friends. It pays as well as cash at market prices. If you have not corn, depend upon it, we will not refuse gold or silver dollars, nor paper representatives, if brought early in the morning.

N. B. Father M. may bring in those "spuds." The gifted Edgar A. Poe, has quitted his intemperate habits and joined the Sons of Temperance. So says the Cincinnati Times.

ACCIDENT .- A son of the Hon. Jas. Cooper, U. S. Senator, had his leg cut off last week, at Pottsville, sion of our Legislature. We notice in the State Pa., by a car passing over it. He attempted to jump Sentinel that the name of Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, editor of the Goshen Democrat, is announced as a can-

many complimentary notices in the newspapers, give ination. a concert at the 2d Presbyterian church, this evening. See their advertisement.

\$0.01 Reward,

election as Auditor of State.

ed, and that there is a democratic majority in the Legislature.

The Democratic Convention in Ohio nave nominated Hon. Amos E. Wood, as the Democratic can- erally overlooked in the selection of candidates for ofdidate for Congress in the vacant district, to fill the fice; and even when they have been nominated in vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. Dickin- legi-lative cancus, they have been basely forsaken by son-a nomination is equivalent to an election.

Wisconsin, is dangerously sick at Washington, with fairness and honesty, and if he be selected by whence he has been unable to return since the last session. His son, Augustus, Senator from Iowa, passed to vote for him. If the caucus, which we suppose through Buffalo last week on his way to him.

land, returned in the steamer Europa. During his promising for him that he will cheerfully acquiesce residence in London he has obtained valuable mate- in its decision, and if he should not be the nominee, riais for his history of the United States. He has the one selected that they should to him. But if, on also searched the public libraries of Paris for impor- the contrary, there should be any of that trickery and tant information connected with this work.

names of some dozen midshipmen have been stricken whether the democrats of the north ought longer to from the roll by the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry, in consequence of having participated in the disturban- say that we ought longer to succumb to this unfair ces at the naval school, sometime during the month course towards the north; if it should again be at-

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN ILLINOIS .- The Whigs of instead of tacitly aiding the efforts of those who Illinois have designated the following persons to go have hitherto oppressed us, by supporting their canthrough the motions as candidates for State offices, didate. to-wit: For Governor, Alex. R. Collins; Lieut. Governor, Timothy O. Howe; Secretary of State, offices. Dr. Ellis is the candidate of the north, and Levi Alden; Attorney General, Morris Butterfield; as such we hope he may be elected. Treasurer, J. B. Terry.

GEN. D. REYNOLDS .- A correspondent in another column mentions the name of this gentleman in connection with the office of Agent of State. The General is known here as a gentleman and an unswerving democrat, and possesses the confidence and es- for his party long and faithfully; and his experience teem of a very large acquaintance. He has many as County Auditor ever since the office was establishfriends who would be well pleased to see him honored ed in this State, has given abundant proof of his honin the manner proposed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 .- The Washington correspondent of the Sun says: Some weeks since, M. ber of the State Sentinel the name of Dr. E. W. H. Poussin, the French Minister, addressed an impertinent note to the Secretary of State, whereupon the throughout the State as editor of the Goshen Demo-President addressed a note to the French Government crat, one of the best conducted papers in the North. demanding the recall of M. Poussin. This not being He has also been Auditor of Elkhart county for a done, the President tendered M. Poussin his pass- number of years. His qualifications for the office are

D. Maguire, Esq.; a Treasurer of State, in place of Samuel Hannah, Esq.; an Agent of State, in place of J. Collins, Jr. Esq.; and a State Printer, in place of ties of old staunch Democratic Elkhart testify. His come vacant at this time or not.

THE FALL OF HUNGARY .-- The news of the sad fate which has attended the Hungarian struggle is confirmed by the late arrival. The cause of that The following from a leading northern whig paper. gullant people is tost irrevocably, and the leaders, edited by Millikan, a member elect, may go for what are fugitives from the wrath of despotism, whose Whig, old Zack must have "lent himself to party hate is not diminished by the fear their noble actions schemes :" created. The war was a brilliant episode in the his- We see that Dr. Ellis, editor of the Goshen Demotory of the general revolution in Europe which the crat, is aunounced in the State Sentinel as a candilast two years has witnessed; but its spirit could not also, who are urging his claims for an election to the save it from the fate which has attended every at- same office, and how many more candidates will be tempt of the kind in the recent outbreak of popular presented for the same office we know not; but as freedom. Despotism is yet too powerful for the our locofoco friends have a pretty large majority in friends of liberty, and having by the strong arm of force beat them down into the dust again, it will load them with chains still more galling and severe, until convulsion that will shake some of the old fabrics of be thronged next winter, with the hungriest set of lotyranny to their fall. Heaven speed the day.

WAR WITH FRANCE .- Old Zack and his Secretary of State have managed to get into difficulty A State Printer will be elected this winter, in place with France, through the French minister at Wash- of John D. Defrees. The Chapmans of the State satisfaction of finding that the business of the part passing himself off as a General Mail Agent, and in ington, who has been tendered his passports, without being asked for, which is equivalent to ordering him | ing for the State was never done half as good previout of the country. The nature of the difficulty is said to be this. M. Poussin, the French Minister, brought certain claims against the United States for damages done to French property at the storming of Vera Cruz. Mr. Clayton did not attend to the claims with sufficient despatch to suit M. Poussin, who became, the tell-lie. graph says, impertinent in pressing them upon the Secretary. A tart correspondence ensued; the matter was referred to old Zack, (in my eye) who demanded of the French government that M. Poussin should be recalled. The French government declined, whereupon the Minister's passports were tendered him, and accepted. The remainder of the story is to be told ten characterized these elections heretofore.—Rushby time. It may be a farce, and it may be a tragedy. Whichever it may be, it is manifest that the whigs are incompetent to manage the affairs of the govern- says, in relation to the nomination of this gentleman ment. However, the French deserve a flogging just for Speaker of the next House of Representatives; at this time, and there is no people who could give "We cordially second the nomination. We are it to them near so decently or so quick as the Van- fully convinced that Mr. Mickle would discharge the kees. It will be rich, however, to get involved in a duties of the station in an able, dignified and imparwar by the "peace party"!

lished at Covington, in speaking of the officers to be stituents have always maintained." elected by the Legislature next winter, arges the claims of Daniel Mace, to the State Auditorship, in which we most heartily concur, as we are confident that no man could discharge the duties of that office New York, believe that the letters lately published more satisfactory than Mr. Mace.—Delphi Times.

Indiana Gentinel. State

Published every Thursday.]

State Officers. From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

AUDITOR OF STATE .- An Auditor of State and Treasurer will have to be elected at the coming sesdidate for Auditor of State, and that paper speaks The Irving Family, of whom we have seen quite favorably of the claims of Dr. Ellis to the nom-

We hope the democrats in the Legislature may do the fair thing towards the north this time, and elect Dr. Ellis. Among all the aspirants who may present their claims, there will be no one, we venture to as-Is offered for the name of that Democrat who pro- sert, better qualified, and perhaps few as well, to posed to John D. Defrees to re-elect him State Printer, Doctor; and assuredly there can be none who have if Defrees in turn would secure his (the Democrat's) stronger claims to the support of the party than he. For years he has done his duty faithfully, earnestly, and with ability, in support of the principles of the Maine Election .- We have not yet received the party, and as editor of the Goshen Democrat has details of the Maine electic news, but it is admitted wielded a powerful influence in the political regenby the eastern papers and the telegraph, that Hub- eration of the State. That his labors have not been bard, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elect- without effect is manifested by the vest increase in the democratic vote of the counties in which his paper circulates.

The north has now become the strongest and most reliably democratic portion of the State; but yet, strange as it may appear, its citizens have been genprofessing democratic members from the South. It is time this species of trickery and bargaining should Gen. Henry Dodge, United States Senator from cease, and we do hope that Dr. Ellis may be treated the caucus as the democratic candidate, that every democrat in the Legislature may feel in honor bound will be held to decide which of the aspirants shall be selected as the democratic candidate, be conducted Mr. Bancroft, late American Minister to Eng. fairly, we know enough of Dr. Ellis to justify us in will expect his friends to give the same support to insincerity manifested by members from other parts of the State which have sometimes exhibited them-OFFENDING MIDSHIPMEN.-It is stated that the selves on similar occasions, it may then be a question and dissentions in our ranks, we are not prepared to tempted we would prefer to see all the members from that portion of the State vote against the nominee,

> We trust however no such difficulty will arise. The north is fairly entitled this time to one of the State

> The Lafayette Journal (whig) speaks thus favorably of Dr. Ellis's qualifications for the office in ques-

> "Dr. Ellis, Editor of the Goshen Democrat, is announced as a candidate for State Auditor. If Donglass Magnire is to be superceded by a democrat, we esty and efficiency as a public officer."

AUDITOR OF STATE .- We notice, in the last num-ELLIS, of Elkhart county, as a candidate for Auditor of State. Dr. Ellis is well and favorably known

second to those of no other man in the State. It strikes us that this is a most excellent nomina-The Logansport Journal complains bitterly of tion; and we have little doubt but that his name will us for publishing certain extracts from Taylor's late our Legislature. Since the organization of the State, speeches. If they tend to "our national degradation," so far as we can recollect, no citizen of Northern as the editor seems to think, are we to blame! Indiana has held any prominent office under the State Rather let the Journal hang its head in shame for Government. This is not as it should be. For ourhaving assisted to elevate to that high position a man self, we care but little what part of the State furwho is admitted to be utterly unfit for any such site qualifications. But such is not the general feelnishes its officers, provided that they have the requiing in this or any other State. Whenever qualified and proper men are to be found in the various sections STATE OFFICERS TO ELECT.—It will devolve upon of the State simple justice demands a fair and equal the next Legislature of this State to elect the follow-distribution of offices; and this equal handed justice ing State Officers: An Auditor of State, in place of experience teaches us, is necessary to the effective-

John D. Defrees, Esq. A Circuit Judge of the Indi- election to the office for which he is a candidate, will anapolis Judicial Circuit will be to elect also. We do be a simple act of political justice to the perfected not remember whether any of the other Judgeships be-ful claims of all sections of the State, desires that she may not be entirely ostracised from participation in the honors and responsibilities of the State Government .- Michigan City News.

who deserved to rule her as an independent nation, it is worth, and that is not much. According to the

human patience can no longer endure the restrictions, office to be filled. Knowing that they have nothing and then will come another general outbreak and to expect in the way of office from the General Govcofoco office-seekers that ever infested the capital of any State .- Laporte Whig.

Sentinel, it is supposed, will be elected. The printous to the election of Mr. Defrees, but we presume this will do no good now .- Lafayette Journal.

Now that's a smart paragraph, considering the facts. Is the editor of the Journal a fool or a knave!

We see the names of Dr. Ellis, Editor of the Goshen Democrat, and Maj. Mace, of Lafayette, mentioned as candidates for Auditor of State before the next Legislature. Either of these gentlemen, we presume, would make good officers.

We hope our Democratic friends in the next Legislature, will elect the State officers according to parly usage or at least what ought to be party usage, without the bickering and divisions which have so ofville Jacksonian.

Hon. S. S. MICKLE.-The Fort Wayne Sentinel

tial manner; and his election to it would be a proper Maj. Daniel Mace.—The People's Friend, pub compliment and just tribute to the unwavering firm ness and zeal in the democratic cause which his con-

> The Huntington Democratic Age responds "Amen." Kossurn's Letters -Intelligent Hungarians, in

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1849.

Worse News from Hungary—Capitulation of Com-orn—Kossuth gone to England.

contained in a telegraphic dispatch, dated London,

Comorn has capitulated. The Austrian Minister of War entered the fortress on the 25th.

The country of the Waag is entirely evacuated by the Hungarians. Kossuth is positively said to have left Arad for

Paris, Friday Morning. The permanent committee of the Legislative Assembly met yesterday. No motion was brought forward for the convocation of the Assembly on the 20th September, as it was reported would be the case-the Assembly will consequently meet as originally fixed,

on the 1st of October. Gen. Changarnier attended the meeting of the committee yesterday, and gave a very favorable report of the state of Paris, which is perfectly tranquil. A second edition of the Cologne Gazette mentions the death of the grand Duke Michel of Austria. He died of apoplexy.

ITALY. TROUBLE BETWEEN THE POPE AND FRANCE .-Letters from Toulon to the 27th, mention the arrival there of two couriers from Civita Vecchia. It was said that the relations between the French and the authorities at Rome were not at all friendly, and that the issue of the negotiations at Gaeta would perhaps baffle all calculation. The Roman population and the French army were, however, on excellent terms, and the French officers did not conceal their disgust at the conduct of the Pontifical Government.

The promises of the Pope were of a very vague character. It was believed at Civita Vecchia that the Pope would at last go to Bologna, and remain under the protection of the Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards.

The number of sick at Rome was considerable, and the hospitals were crowded. Two hospitals at Toulon received 1,000 sick between them, proceeding from Civita Vecchin, and it would be necessary to establish more hospitals.

Their batteries of siege artillery that had been ordered back to Rome, were countermanded, and it was said that there was no intention of reducing the expeditionary army, and that it was impossible to assign

correspondent at Naples. The city was perfectly And then the Pharisees cry out against innovation and tranquil. The new Cabinet was proceeding to wise revolution and destruction, because they are the gainand moderately liberal principles, and a fair promise is held out that the Constitution will be renewed as soon as the north of Italy and the dominions of the with some great principle of right; and though they Pope had order restored to them.

from Gaeta, and the Palace at Porticia was being fitted up for the occasion of the latter. Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert and their chil-

Iren, are rusticating in Scotland, where the plainness of dress, and the motherly attention of the Queen to her children, was exciting great admiration. The intelligence from the Irish crops was of the

nost satisfactory character, and the crop of potatoes

sown is said to be the largest ever known. Portland and Montreal Railroad.

Wood, to construct the unfinished part of this road, a Ledger. distance of about 200 miles, for \$27,000 per mile, or for \$26,200, in case the companies elect to pay the Engineering and build the Station and Engine houses. The whole line is to be completed within three years. missioners of patents: The contractors, Messrs. Black and Wood, are well

can be converted into cash at par, at will. result. We think that the gentlemen entrusted with of Greeley & Mucklewraith greatly felicitated themthe management of this work in making the above selves, inasmuch as this success was quite a triumph contract, have acted with that wisdom and prudence for the principles of "association," or "socialism"which has characterized their whole conduct since Greeley doing the pure morality, and Mucklewraith the first commencement of the undertaking. When the dirty work of the concern. this road was first proposed the entire community, But there was something beyond all this mere pe with the exception of those immediately interested cuniary motive on the part of Mucklewinith. It was in the road, were utterly incredulous, not only as to well known to Seward, Greeley, and the abolition the ability of those engaged in it to construct it, but also to the practicability of the whole idea. Not a United States was soon to be taken, and that the cent could be obtained out of Maine for this portion management of that important business would fall of it, and as no road of magnitude, in New England into the hands of the Commissioner of Patents. had been built, without the aid of Boston, the mother Hence the anxiety to get Ewbank, their creature, apof New England railroads, this fact alone was re- pointed. garded as settling the whole question, and the efforts You will perceive, at a glance, the vast importance of the people of Portland were looked upon as re- with which this appointment of Mr. Ewbank becomes sulting in a loss of all their money expended upon a invested, in this point of view. with extraordinary vigor during a season of unex- census in such a way as to give a greater additional ampled pecuniary pressure, which prostrated so many representation to the North than that to which it is of the Massachusetts enterprises. The prompt pay-ment of its subscription list has furnished ample tive rights of the South will be curtailed. I do not means to meet all engagements as they have matured. The credit of the company is without a stain, but very few shares have been sold, and these at very nearly a remunerative price, and most of the stock still in the beginning to excite the greatest uneasiness and alarm hands of original stockholders. It has created no among those here who are devoted to the rights and stock at a discount, nor has it wasted its means by interests of the South. I have a great deal more to hiring large sums of money at an enormous shave. say on this point, the importance of which you will And while no pains or expenses have been spared to readily see. inferior to any one in the country, the strictest economy has been maintained, and stockholders have the Robinson who has been travelling around the country, already constructed assures an ample return upon some places as a nephew of S. R. Hobbic, 1st Assis their money invested. By making the above contract, tant Postmaster General, and, under various pretenthe price of the stock will advance as the work progresses, as both the contractors and the stockholders have a mutual interest in maintaining its value, and others connected with the post-office department The mere fact that gentlemen of admitted pecuniary has been arrested at Evansville, Ind. He had what ability, and distinguished for their energy and saga- purported to be a letter of credit from Mr. Hobbie city, as are the contractors, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the value of its stocks, should be willing to take so large a proportion of it in payment, is the very best evidence of its ultimate value, and must exert a very salutary influence upon its market as it may appear he succeeded in obtaining money i value. Among the many schemes to bring to the this way at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburgh railway, the above road has been the last proposed as this, and there are none, the affairs of which have been managed with greater skill and prudence; and Mr. Hubbie and received for answer that Robinson we deem it due to Mr. Morton, the Caief Engineer of the American, and for a time the Chief Engineer of the whole line, to say, that the success of the acter, which qualities, in the end, were certain to secure the ultimate adoption of his views, however much in the outset they may have been opposed to the work under all its obstacles, is the best tribute to which sits on the fourth Monday in this month. his qualities as an Engineer, and its completion can-not fail to give him a high rank among the leading

members of his profession .- American Railroad

Parties and their Changes.

Ever since the establishment of our government parties have prevailed, and will continue to exist under The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of the 13th, con- any form of government that is created. There are tains the following highly important intelligence always two parties in every community, those who wish to keep things as they are, fearing a change, and those who wish something better, looking to perfection. Those who begin with reform, once in power, forget the principles that caused their success, degenerate, and are swept away by new parties. And this, we shall be told, is an argument against all change; for if new parties in becoming old, are no better than their predecessors, what does the world gain by the England, on the 11th, with the Hungarian Crown of continual change; for however any set of men contest? We reply that, it is an argument in favor

may fall from power and become corrupted, yet the good which they have done remains, and remains too as a base line of operations for new doers of good. All reformations are begun by the poor, the weak, the humble, and are opposed by the strong, the pow-erful. The reason of this is founded in the constitution of man, and in that creation of God, so much quoted, yet so little understood, "the nature of things." Men with little or nothing, surrounded by impediments and obstructions in the race of life, al of human creation, want freedom, a clear field, a fair chance in the race. Those with much, with the lion's share of worldly goods, with wealth and learning and power, wish to keep what they have got, and are therefore conservatives.

And to keep what they have got, for their children as well as themselves, and therefore to check the progress of reformation, they denounce, ridicule and slander all partisans of progress. Thus the Pharisers denounced as publicans and sinners, the especial instruments of a certain great movement. Thus the princes and nobility of France denounced the revolutionists as sans culottes, "poor devils without breeches." They were "poor devils," and bare legged, and made so by laws which prevented them from dressing better, yet gave to every conservative a dozen superfluous pairs. They knew that they had a natural right to breeches, and wished to get some. Hence they were the very men to begin or join a party of reformation and progress.

And what are reformations? Merely the application of principles to human affairs. God made principles; and if these principles were honestly carried out by all men, no wrong would be done, and no oppression would be practiced. But as all men do not thus, principles and practice are continually at variance, the practice departing from the principle, till the evil becomes intolerable. Then rise parties devoted to reformation; and they always rise among the people, against princes and Pharisees, because the The Times has received letters of the 23d from its people are the sufferers by the evil to be reformed. ers by the evil, and wish to prolong the gain, and transmit it to their children. Hence all parties begin are weak at first, they grow and expand till they be-The King and the Pope were expected at Naples come victorious. But every movement must have leaders, precisely as every army must have officers. And after the victory is gained, and the new party rules, then its leaders, like all predecessors, begin to feel the corrupting influences of power, and eventually become opposers of progress, till they in their turn are swept away by a new party of progress, arising from the necessity of new reforms and new principles to be established. But while parties are thus rising. succeeding, degenerating and dying, principles, God's work, are marching onward, and mankind are gaining, and using the gains of yesterday as levers for gaining to-morrow. Therefore we say to all men. Directors of this great line of railway, both in Cana- contend for progress, and regard parties and leaders da and the United States, with Messrs, Black and as mere instruments for carrying out principles .- Pa.

> A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the following as the way in which Ewbank got to be Com-

I dare say, you New Yorkers were a good deal asknown throughout the whole country as men of large tonished at the appointment of Mr. Ewbank as Comproperty, and as most energetic and successful con- missioner of Patents. That an English plumber tractors. These gentlemen have built the portion of should be selected as the head of one of the most imthe road already finished, making about 80 miles, to portant departments here, was indeed something of a the entire satisfaction of both the American and Ca- stumper. "Ewbank?" "Ewbank?" "Who is he?" nadian companies; and as each company has abun- Such were the exclamatory inquiries hereabouts when dant means provided for the whole work, we may set this appointment was made. I happen to know all down the completion of the road within the time about it. The appointment was made through the agreed upon as a fixed fact. We learn verbally, that influence of Ewing—the motive power was supplied on the Canadian end of the line, the contractors take in payment, one quarter of the amount in stock of bank, who is a very decent, dull, respectable, stupid the company, and the balance in the city of Montreal man, compiled a volume on "hydraulics," for the press bonds, and the guarantee of the Colonial Govern- of Mucklewraith, which proved a failure. The quesment. On the American side they take one quarter tion then arose, how this loss was to be repaired; and in stock, one quarter in the bonds of the company, and the balance in cash, as the work progresses. To provide the cash payment, this company has the bonds Commissioner of Patents. Mucklewraith jumped at of the city of Portland for about \$1,000,000, which the hint, and with Seward and Ewing negotiations were at once opened. The result was the nomination We take great pleasure in announcing the above of Ewbank to the patent office-upon which, the firm

project which must surely fail. Yet despite of all You may depend that there is a well-concerted movethis, the road was commenced and pushed forward ment now in progress to control the taking of the next

SWINDLER CAUGHT .- A fellow calling himself ces, obtaining money of postmasters, stage agents he had been unexpectedly caught without "funds," would remit on reaching a certain point, &c. Strange Atlantic the produce and business of the west by Chambersburgh, Bedford, &c. He asked the modest sum of \$100 of the Evansville postmaster, who, susand bids fair to be one of the first to be completed.

None have gone forward with such an uniform step pecting all was not right, put him off until the next ethics controlling the leading men of this State, and day. In the meantime the postmaster telegraphed was an impostor. The postmaster had an officer in waiting, and when Robinson presented himself, twenwork thus far, is to a very considerable extent due to ty dollars was banded him, his receipt taken, together his skill as an engineer, to his practical good sense, with the letter of credit, and he was arrested on the his untiring industry, and more than all, to the in- spot. Robinson was brought to appear during the flexible honesty and straightforwardness of his char- day before his Honor, Justice Mills, and after a hearfailed to give, and was committed to jail to await his those of the Directors or the public. The success of trial at the term of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court,

President Roberts of Liberia has sept an Agent to France, to purchase a steamship and a steam sloop, which will consider the navy of his little Republic. [Volume 1X::::::Number 16.

No Sin to oppose the Country and to aid the Country's Foe, but a Great Crime to oppose Gen. Taylor. The removal of General Lane by the present ultra

Whig administration, which came into power with the flattering falsehood upon its lips, of being hostile to party, has at last found an apologist and a defender. The infamous Louisville Journal, which de nounced the war with Mexico as accursed of God, has fitly undertaken the task of justifying the proscription of one of those gallant men who aided in turning the fortunes of the fearful day of Angostura. Gen. Lane, according to the Journal, has been appropriately punished for daring to speak against Gen. this extent, no more.

In the feudal times, when the monarch was almost a despot, it was no uncommon thing for a bold baron to beard the monarch to his teeth, and even the proudest head that ever wore a crown, did not deem it unkingly to permit the brave knight to proclaim his disapprobation of some royal decree. In England, at the present day, that public man is regarded as a coward who will not proclaim his opinions, no matter how hostile to the ministry. In France, the revolution which deposed Louis Philippe began at the Banquets which he tried to suppress, because those who attended them dared to speak against the abuses of his administration. A similar fate threatens Austria, because of an attempt to control the free speech of the Magyars. In Russia it is said that even among the confidantes of the Czar, the bitterest hostility is avowed, with impunity, to the policy that has led him into Hungary. Even in Rome, now the citadel of an armed absolutism, Mazzini's proclamations are circulated and read by the people, in defi-ance of the papal soldiery. The British Queen passes through Ireland, while the British press denounces her government, and defies her indignation.

But in this free country, a weather-beaten, battle-scarred soldier, who has fought through nearly the entire war with Mexico, ending his career in the last gallant adventure of our arms in the valley of Mexico-now distant in the inhospitable wilds of Oregon, whither he was sent by a former Executive —is sought out by the blood-hounds of Federalism, and offered up as a sacrifice to party vengeance, because he has dared to differ with Gen. Taylor, in regard to the report of a battle-and because he was bold and brave enough to proclaim his objections to a candidate who published and proved his own incompetency as a civilian. The worst despotism of the present day has rarely dared to go farther than this; Let us look for it. And we must set out with the and when it has gone larther, a just retribution has

been prompt to punish and avenge. While General Taylor proscribes General Lane for and worship himself-how does he trent the foes and the revilers of the country? General Lane, who stood the iron hail of the Mexicans at Buena Vista, and in the engagements with Jarauta and his fierce banditti, is branded with ignominy for daring to differ from General Taylor, while General Taylor crowds into the high places of the government the violent and audacious revilers of the nation's honor. General Lane is decapitated because he will not idolize Taylor; while Hudson, Collamer, M'Gaughey, Otis, Davis, Penrose, and other enemies of the country, and aiders and comforters of the country's foe, receive the supreme approval of the Regency and the President! To differ from General Taylor is a crime, punishable with the severest mark of displeasure. while to defame the country's war, and to aid the country's enemy, is a new title to the confidence and preference of the present illustrious administration! We need not elaborate an argument which so pow-erfully illustrates the utter recklessness and incompetency of our present rulers .- Pennsylvanian.

Horrible Marder and Suicide.

The following, which appears in the Mobile Register of August 29th, details one of the most tragic occurrences we have ever seen in print. The murder was committed at Cedar Grove, Jefferson county,

Brother Chambliss: - Last Sabbath evening, on my return from the Minister's and Deacon's Meeting, I received the sad intelligence that my brother-in-law had been barbarously murdered by a negro the evening before! I reached the grave-vard-the coffin was at the grave. I beheld the mother, who had given bith to fifteen children, weeping over her first-born-the wife and friends were giving vent

Persons knowing the circumstances gave me a statement of the facts, which are as follows:-A negro boy, belonging to Mr. McDaniel, had insulted and threatened the patrol, consisting of Pearson, M'Guire, and others, who determined to chastise the impudent and insulting fellow. Accordingly they went, in their round, to the house of Mr. McDaniel, who informed them where they might find the boy, and desired them to whip him well.

They started in quest of the offender, not suspecting any danger, t-king no weapons, and separating themselves so as to surround him, should be attempt to escape. He discovered some of the company, and immediately fled into the fields, being closely pursued by Mr. Pearson. Perceiving this, he suddenly stopped and turned against his pursuer, who threw a rock as he approached, but unfortunately missed. The newounds-cutting his head, his breast, and his left arm, so as to disable it, whilst Pearson was making such resistance as lay in his power. At length others of the company came to his relief. The negro again fled-was discovered by Mc-Guire, who, ignorant of what had taken place, pursued hard sfter him, on horse, till they came to a fence over which the negro leaped-McGuire dism unted, can before the negro, perhaps ordered him to stand, but the negro came toward him attempting to grasp him round the aims and waist, but the negro drew his head under his aim, and miserably lacerated his body before he could be rescued. He was heard to

exclaim, "I am a dead man!" and expired. The negro, having moined one and wounded another, made an effort to slay the third; but at that instant a stone stopped the force of his effort, he only cut the garments

about the waist! He made off to his master's dwelling, followed by Mr. Pearson, and seizing an axe, rushed into the house to kill his master! Already the weapon of death was lifted over Mc-Daniel's head when the daughter threw herself against the negro, so that he only glanced the head and breast of Mc-Daniel. He struck twice more, but the daughter continued to divert the instrument of destruction. Mr. McD ran, the negro after him, round the house, and through the house, leaving traces of blood wherever they went. At length meeting Mr. Pearson, the negro thought to dispatch him first, and was in the act of so doing, when Mr. P. (having got a gun,) shot him through the arm—the monster soon dropped the axe and went off muttering-fainted two or three times, arose and cut his own throat!

Mr. McGuire was a member of the Hebron Baptist Church -was cut off in the prime of life-leaving a wife and two

Yours, &c., JOSEPH MOOR.

Or The Cincinnati Times recently had an insulting ditorial article headed "the credit of Indiana, its leading men and the citizens generally." It objects to the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to construct the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad through this State, because of the alleged "ruined public credit of Indiana in consequence of her bad faith in money matters," and affects to think our people unsafe partners in such an enterprise! It also volunteers the assertion that Indiana does not pay the interest on her public debt, and that she has made no provision for the principal. The Times says plainly, that Indianians are very good customers when they come with money in their hands, but that there is a certain system of the people at large, which prevents them from paying their honest debts! All this only goes to prove the editor of the Times to be a very ignorant and impudent blockhead. As to their St. Louis railroad running 150 miles along the Ohio river, we care nothing whether they build it or let it alone. If Cincinnati wants access to Indiana and her trade, let her build the channels to reach it. We want no access to her. ing was held to bail in the sum of \$5000, which he and the less our people have to do with her the

Dr. SLOAN, of New Albany, Ind., recently performed an interesting operation on the eyes of the Rev. N. Hoskins, of Crawford county, who had been blind from his birth The operation proves to be entirely

consin Legislature a bill for the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. Why not a bill for the repeal of all laws of all kind-? Or why not, to complete and perfect this sagacious reform at one and a single step, incorporate into the bill a provision making it a capital offence for one man to lend or trust another man or give him any kind of credit in any way or for any purpose whatever - Exchange Paper. The above is a specimen of the style of argument peculiar to a portion of the press, and which affects intelligently to inform the public mind. It is by no

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Some wise and honest soul has introduced into

means a "modern instance" of intuitive sagacity. There was never yet declared a sound principle of science, art, ethics, or law, but awoke the spirit of the caviler, kindled the indignation of the cynic, and excited the ridicule of the self-sufficient and superficial. Such persons in the display of their oracular infallibility, however sententions they may make it, are sure to commit some absurdity which betrays the feeble force of their hostility. And the writer of the foregoing paragraph is not exempt from the common frailty. What possible analogy, we would like to know, can exist between the "abolition of all laws for the collection of debts," and 'the repeal of all laws of all kinds!" Just as much as there is between one man's borrowing a dollar to-day and blow-Taylor! The head and front of his offending, hath ling his friend's brains out to-morrow. Or what application has the proposal of a bill, "making it a capital offence for one man to lend or trust another," to the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts? The derisive association is without point, and serves only to show the very weakness of the shaft the writer hurls at the target before him.

It has been justly remarked that while the old Atlantic States affect a monopoly of all the wisdom of the age, they will yet have to learn the practicability and efficiency of true democratic principles from some of the younger States of the confederacy. And, from our observation of recent proceedings in Wisconsin. we anticipate in that State a gallant pioneer in the elaboration of fundamental ideas, too profound in their simplicity to be even spoken of upon the Atlantic border, without a sublime effort at a jest.

We do not hesitate to predict, however, though we will not limit the period for the fulfilment of our prophecy to the present century, that the time will come when all laws for the collection of debts will be abolished-when these very laws will be spoken of with ridicule and contempt. It may be said that we have taken care to extend the time of our prophecy beyond the probable period of our personal responsibility; but we put it on record nevertheless, and shall leave the responsibility we assume in the matter as an honorable legacy to the Sun. It will be abundantly redeemed.

Somebody will inquire some day, where a man, who persuades a neighbor to buy a hat or a coat, or sells him one upon his own application on credit, acquires the right to call in the power of the State to enforce payment for the same? O, he gets it from the law of course. And where does the law come from! From the legislature. And the legislature? From the people. So, then, we shall find the principle in operation amongst the people, we suppose. supposition that such a thing has never been known as law for the collection of debts.

A. goes to B. and buys a bat, but can't pay for it daring to say that he is neither a Napoleon in war at present. "O, never mind," says B. "take that nor a Washington in peace, while he applies the and another." After a while, B. sends in the bill, urge of indignation to one who will not fall down but A. can't pay. He is unfortunate or dishonest. B. calls upon his neighbor C. and says, "two of us are stronger than one; A. owes me for two or three hats; let us go to his house, seize him, put a fetter about his leg, and chein him to a lamp-post, till he pays." This would be imprisonment for debt. But C. demurs, and inquires of B. why he gave him credit. "O," says B., "I thought he might pay me; but at the same time I had this in my head, that if he didn't, you and I could serve him out, in the style I propose." But C., as an honest man, denounces the course of B. as refined cruelty, dishonest in its inception and practice, and unworthy of toleration by a civilized people.

"Well," says B., if you won't do that, help me to go and take something he has got, by way of satisfying myself for the hats." C. demurs again, and says to B., "you gave him credit; the profit of the business was to be exclusively yours; why would you have me occupy myself about your affairs!" "O." says B., "I'll pay all expenses, and pay you for your time; I only want your power, and I'll do as much for you another time." "I don't want your help," says C., "and I can't lend you mine. If you sold the man the hats without a proper inquiry into his character and capacity, you were greedy of gain imposed only upon yourself. "If he defrauded you by false representations, I would lend you my power to aid in his punishment; but as it is, you must take the consequences." To settle the matter, however, they make A. a visit together and ask him to pay for the hats. A. replies, at first, that he "can't pay," and then, that he "won't pay." At this, both feel a little honest indignation, and B., under the pressure of his wrong, declares that he will never credit A. again, and moreover, will warn his friends against im. C. also adds, prudently, that A. must not expect credit from him, and thus they leave the refractory debtor. Reflection brings A. to his senses, and he reasons sensibly enough that this practice won't do. In a little time he finds it fatal to all his proects. He has killed his reputation, and with that his credit is gone.

From this simple illustration of the principle involved in the Wisconsin proposition, we have the direct inference that the effect would be to make reputation-real, practical honesty, industry, and prudential economy-the alone basis of credit. But here the subject expands, and we defer enlarged remark .- Balt. Sun.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD .- A correspondent of the Lafayette Daily Journal writes that "this road is progressing with the speed of a Locomotive. There is a continued string of works men for seventeen miles on this end of the line. Immediately on this side of Crawfordsville, the number of shanties indicate a host of workmen in that vicinity. One half of the road will be ready for grading by the first of December next. This enterprise-the energy with which it is progressing, specks well for the citizens of Crawfordsville. The scheme, put in operation since last winter, and in less than one year over half of the road almost ready for the wood structure, and that too, by money raised at home, is a thing unparalleled in Hoosier enterprise.

The able and efficient President, Major Elston, knows what can be done, and is exerting himself nobly in its behalf, as much so as though it were an individual concern. They have only paid, as yet, three dollars on a share ;-another assessment takes place in a few days."

AUDITOR OF STATE .- The Covington People's Friend recommends Maj. DAN. MACE as a candidate for Auditor of State, and we observe that Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS, of Elkhart county, Editor of the Goshen Domocrat, is announced in the candidate for the same office.

Maj. Mace did valiant service, as Elector, in the late campaign, and was necessarily at heavy expense in traversing the district. He has made many sacrifices for the party, and deserves to be rewarded.

Dr. ELLIS is well known throughout Northern Indiana, as the able and efficient Editor of the 'Goshen Democrat.' He has ever been a working member of the party, and has done much to regenerate and purify the political character of our State.

There will, without doubt, be more than one candidate for the soveral offices on which the Legislature has to act, and we concur with the Sentinel in expressing the hope that, among them all, there may prevail the true democratic spirit-that each will rield to the will of the majority .- Clinton News.

COL. BENTON BEFORE THE PEOPLE .- Jackson county has again repudiated the aiders and abettors of the ne farious scheme concucted by a few plotters last winter to prostrate Col. Benton. The Hon. John S. Phelps, the talented Representative in Congress from the suth-west, delivered an address at Independence a few days since, at the conclusion of which the vote was taken and counted, and the result was a large majority for Benton. No sane man will pretend to doubt that a majority of the people of Jackson county

From every quarter of the State, the glorious news still comes that the people are with Col. Benton .-Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer.

AT Cassius M. Clay has now entirely recovered from the wounds he received in his last fight.